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The position of the United States is that if the United Nations is to succeed in its peacekeeping role, it must deal with the realities of the world in which we live.

U.S. Favors Seats in UN For Red China, Taiwan

By Fred Harris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—The United States announced today that it would vote to seat Communist China in the United Nations this fall.

But Secretary of State William P. Rogers, in announcing the policy shift, also said that the United States would oppose moves to oust the Nationalist Chinese. Thus the United States has adopted a two-China policy that both Peking and Taipei have previously rejected.

Mr. Rogers said the policy requires that both be represented in the UN General Assembly. Mr. Rogers told a news conference that he issued the long-awaited announcement on Tuesday.

decades of U.S. policy aimed at keeping Red China out of the world body.

Mr. Rogers did not link the momentous American policy change with President Nixon's intention to visit Communist China before May 1. But the announcement all the same seemed to represent a speed-up in U.S. efforts to "normalize relations."

Text of Mr. Rogers's statement. Page 2.

Mr. Rogers did not indicate, either whether Washington would seek to open formal diplomatic relations with Peking.

He noted that Communist China's population totaled about 700 million persons while Nationalist China on Taiwan had only about 14 million.

"After all, (Communist China represents) about one-fourth of the people on the surface of the earth," Mr. Rogers said.

In Taipei, the Nationalist Chinese government issued a statement shortly after Mr. Rogers's news conference here calling for rejection of a Communist-sponsored effort to expel Taiwan and seat Red China instead. It did not comment directly on the American decision to support Peking membership in the UN but emphasized Nationalist China's claim to remain a member.

On Capitol Hill, Sen. Peter H. Dominick, R., Colo., promptly labeled the new American policy a "tragic mistake" that "will cause serious reverberations in Asia and other parts of the world."



Secretary William P. Rogers

Sen. John G. Tower, R., Texas, said that the administration's decision was forced by "the fact that the votes are now available for admission (to the UN) regardless of the position of the United States."

"This action constitutes no endorsement for the policies of the Peking government," the Texas Republican said.

But the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, supported the announcement, saying: "It's a very realistic move in line with efforts to improve relations."

He added that he thought a solution could be reached to the problem of retaining Taiwan in the UN if Peking is admitted.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif., told reporters that he felt the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

In Lunar Orbit Until Tomorrow

Astronauts Leave Moon After 3-Day Exploration

From Wire Dispatches

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Aug. 2—Col. David R. Scott and Lt. Col. James B. Irwin blasted the lunar module, Falcon, off the moon today after three days of exploration and then successfully linked up with the orbiting command ship, Endeavour.

As the rising lunar lander met the orbiting command ship at 1910 GMT, command ship pilot Major Alfred M. Worden reported: "We have got capture."

The docking came after a one-orbit chase at about 70 miles above the lunar surface.

"Good show! It's good to be back," Col. Scott radioed from the lunar module.

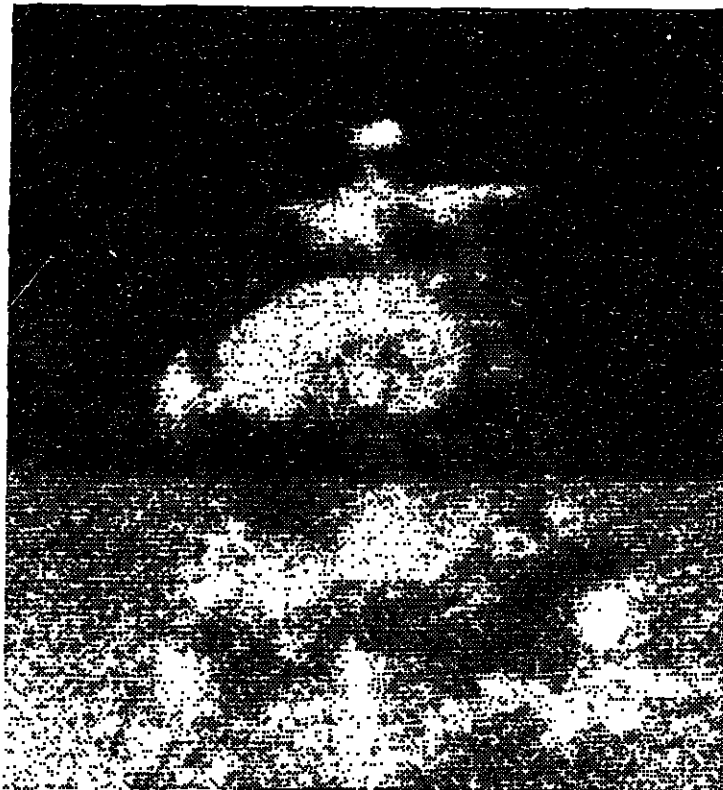
"Welcome home," Maj. Worden said.

The docking was televised to the earth by Maj. Worden's color television camera in Endeavour.

Their blastoff—to the strains of "Off We Go Into the Wild Blue Yonder"—from a tape recorder aboard Falcon—came precisely on schedule, at 1711 GMT. It was the first liftoff from the moon beamed back to earth by television from a camera mounted on this trusty moon rover 300 feet away.

Experts controlling the camera on the ground had hoped to make it track the liftoff to obtain at least a few seconds more of the flight. But 20 minutes before launching, mission control center reported a clutch problem on the camera made this impossible. So the camera remained fixed.

When they landed on the edge of the great Sea of Rains in the lunar highlands 66 hours and 65 minutes earlier, last Friday, Col. Scott and Col. Irwin asked to see much dust that they had to land



MOONLIFT—The ascent stage of Apollo-15 lunar module blasting off the moon yesterday after 3-day exploration.

on instruments. But television viewers—including President Nixon—saw no dust rising as Falcon lifted off today, only a scattering of glittering full from the sides of the craft.

Two-and-a-half hours after the two craft joined in space, Col. Scott and Col. Irwin, carrying

their lunar treasures with them, wriggled through a tunnel to join Maj. Worden in the command module.

They were then supposed to cast off their lunar lander and to send it crashing down to the moon in a test of moonquake recording devices left on the sur-

face by earlier moon missions as well as this one.

However, shortly before they were to send Falcon back to the moon, mission control in Houston ordered the experiment delayed one revolution because of a mysterious rise of pressure in the tunnel linking the two craft. There is not supposed to be any pressure in the tunnel, while both craft are pressurized to about 5 pounds per square inch by oxygen.

Mission control said it suspected an oxygen leak from the command ship on the lunar lander into the tunnel.

Houston ordered the crew to re-pressurize the tunnel, remove and inspect the tunnel in Endeavour and Falcon, then replace them and try venting the oxygen from the tunnel again to see if the small leak persisted.

The astronauts checked their watches while behind the moon, sealed them perfectly and were told to go ahead with plans to jettison Falcon. The lunar lander was cast off one orbit later.

The astronauts will continue photographing and mapping the moon until Wednesday, when they rocket out of lunar orbit and head for a splashdown in the Pacific Ocean Saturday afternoon to end their 13-day odyssey.

Col. Scott and Col. Irwin had spent 18 hours and 27 minutes roaming the lunar surface, a record for an Apollo team and nearly equalling the 19 hours 35 minutes recorded by three previous expeditions.

They traveled a record 18 miles in three trips in their battery-powered rover, which they reluctantly left behind, and brought back 228 pounds of rocks and soil samples for scientists to analyze for years to come. That also was more than the three previous Apollo crews collected and was "more than anybody expected," Houston said.

Their final, 3.2-mile excursion early today took them to Hadley Rille, where they confirmed layering of the inner walls of the gorge and found unexpected clods in a nearby crater.

The two explorers climbed part way down the wall of the canyon, one rifle across and 1,200 feet deep.

They had not intended to climb down into the canyon, but they found the upper 30 or 40 feet of the wall was a gentle slope and they walked down to a terrace that was far from a terrace. Beyond that the wall dropped off sharply.

Unnoticed Rock

Col. Scott was standing on the edge of the sloping precipice, describing the moon's version of the Grand Canyon, when he tripped over a rock unnoticed through his helmet visor.

"We haven't seen to the bottom," he said. "I think we'll get (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Egypt Backs Sudan in Row With Russia

CAIRO, Aug. 2 (UPI)—Egypt

led up alongside Sudan in its row with the Soviet Union today by declaring support for President Gaafar Numeiri and opposing outside interference, the Middle East News Agency said.

The permanent position of the United Arab Republic is complete support for the glorious revolution of May 25, 1952, the agency said.

Sudan reportedly orders its Soviet counselor and Bulgarian ambassador. Page 4.

Numeiri came to power in 1969 and the rejection of any form of interference in the domestic affairs of brotherly Sudan.

Sources in Beirut said Egypt's President Anwar Sadat is putting Arab solidarity before Soviet friendship. But they also think it was unlikely that Soviet Union would take any action against Numeiri.

It is "completely clear" there is no prepared to jeopardize its position in Egypt, and as a result in the rest of the Arab world, they said.

The sources noted that relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union have been strained since 1960 when Egypt broke down on its own Communist line.

Sudan-Soviet conflict began after a left-wing coup in 1969 which removed Gen. Numeiri from power for three days. His restoration, he ordered a campaign to smash the Sudanese Communist party.

More than 1,000 persons were killed and three leading civilian ministers were hanged. Eleven high-level officers were executed by firing squad for their part in the abortive coup.

The definition of Egypt's stand on the Sudan-Soviet conflict followed an announcement that President Sadat had ordered a wide-scale investigation into the role of a statement by the Egyptian Workers' Federation today.

The statement urged Gen. Numeiri to "ensure legal guarantees" for the treatment and trial of prisoners in Sudan.

The Middle East News Agency said President Sadat wanted the role of the investigation referred to him as soon as possible.

Man Who Bought London Bridge Admits He Bought the Wrong One

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—The American who bought London Bridge three years ago and reconstructed it in the Arizona desert now admits he thought he was getting the more picturesque Tower Bridge.

But entrepreneur Robert F. McCulloch is still optimistic for big returns from the project and plans to import more European architecture for model cities he intends to build in the American Southwest.

Mr. McCulloch told Newsweek magazine he and his partner paid \$700,000 for the bridge and its reconstruction at their planned community, Lake Havasu City, Ariz. The bridge is to be dedicated there in October and London's Lord Mayor is to preside at the ceremony.

McCulloch cheerfully concedes that his friends thought he was certainly insane when he made the purchase. But he adds even more cheerfully: "That bridge is going to bring five million tourists a year to Lake Havasu City."

The promoters re-excavated the bridge, numbered stone by numbered stone, on the dry desert sand and then dug a channel to the Colorado River so they would have some water under the span which connects various attractions of the newly built city.



CEREMONIAL APOLOGY—Gen. Yasuhiro Ueda (center), chief of staff of the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force, kneeling, along with three other generals, and apologizing, on Saturday, for the plane crash that killed 162. (Story on Page 3.)

Soviet Berlin Access Concession Clears Way for 4-Power Accord

By Robert Kleiman

NEW YORK (NYT)—Western officials believe Soviet acknowledgment of responsibility for "unimpeded" civilian access to West Berlin, a major Western objective during a quarter-century of East-West conflict there, has sharply improved prospects for new Big-Four accords on the city.

Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany, who last month predicted a Berlin agreement by autumn, said Saturday in Sweden that he expected the four-power negotiations now being held in Berlin to enter a "decisive phase" next week.

The Soviet acknowledgment of responsibility for access to the city is included in key clauses of the new agreement adopted in the ambassadorial-level talks by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

With Moscow shelving its contention that East Germany alone must regulate surface traffic across its territory to West Berlin, informed officials interviewed in Bonn, Paris and London speak for the first time of agreement on Berlin as probable.

How far negotiations have progressed can be seen by examination of the proposals put forward by the two sides after a year of exploratory talks. These are a British-French-American plan of Feb. 6 and the Soviet plan of March 26.

The proposals show the two sides already close to agreement on the format of the accords, and many of the practical details but divided on a fundamental jurisdictional point.

The Western draft assumes that the four occupying powers are responsible for all of Berlin, 110 miles within East Germany, and its access routes from the west.

The Soviet draft implies that the authority of the three Western powers is limited to West Berlin and that access arrangements must be negotiated with East Germany. This difference blocked progress until May.

Since then, Soviet negotiators have accepted phrasing in the draft accords that, for the first time in more than two decades, would acknowledge in a formal agreement Moscow's responsibility for the free flow of civilian traffic between West Germany and West Berlin.

Under a "consultation clause," if serious difficulties arose on the access routes, the Russians would be obligated to meet with Western representatives to remove them.

The original Soviet version merely informed the Western allies that East Germany was prepared to make an agreement with West Germany that transit would be "on the basis of customary international norms and without interruption."

trast, amounted to a four-power directive that traffic "shall be unhindered." The agreed draft says that civilian traffic should be "unimpeded."

The detailed East German agreement with West Germany and West Berlin are to be incorporated into the quadripartite accords, which only then will be brought into effect through signature of a "final protocol."

Negotiations by the Germans are to begin after the four powers finish their accords, which it is hoped, will be by October. Bonn expects three months of negotiations, which would bring completion of the Berlin agreements by January.

The part of the transaction between the Soviet Union and the Western powers involves an improvement in civilian access to (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

products using steel, both in domestic and world markets. This will have a damaging impact both on the inflation-plagued American economy and on the already-serious trade deficit.

Announcement of the steel price rises was made in Pittsburgh in the wake of agreement

on a new three-year contract providing pay and fringe-benefit increases of roughly 30 percent for steel workers over the contract's life.

The wage settlement came less than three hours before the midnight deadline for what would have been the first major strike in the industry in 13 years.

In overall terms, the new contract was about what the same union had won earlier in settlements in the can, aluminum and copper industries.

The companies also granted unlimited cost-of-living pay increases, which had earlier been considered the prime stumbling block in the dispute.

U.S. Steel, in announcing the new higher prices, most of which are effective Aug. 5, said, "Over the three years of the past labor (Continued on Page 7, Col. 4)

Wage Accord Averts Steel Strike; Nixonirate as Prices Go Up Too

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (WP)—The U.S. Steel Corp., the industry's leader, today announced sweeping price increases to offset what it called an "inflationary" wage agreement reached last night just before a scheduled nationwide steel strike.

The 8 percent average increase in carbon and alloy steel products, virtually the entire line of U.S. Steel's output, was followed quickly by other American steelmakers.

Second-ranked Bethlehem Steel was the first to follow the U.S. Steel lead, and fifth-ranked Armco Steel was next, followed by third-ranked Republic Steel and eighth-ranked Youngstown Sheet and Tube.

National and Jones and Laughlin Steel, ranked fourth and sixth respectively, said the increases were "being studied very carefully."

The White House criticized the 8 percent price increase and said hikes of this magnitude are bound to affect adversely the tonnage of steel produced in the United States and jobs in the steel industry.

President Nixon, who received no advance notice of the U.S. Steel action, issued a strongly worded statement through spokesman Gerald Warren attacking the increase.

Mr. Nixon stopped short of urging a rollback by U.S. Steel, but his spokesman's remarks left

open the possibility the President might later ask for a reduction.

Earlier, the Nixon administration had halted the settlements in the steel and rail industries and expressed hope the steel pact would bring no more than moderate price increases.

The increases are certain to bring higher prices in all U.S. products using steel, both in domestic and world markets. This will have a damaging impact both on the inflation-plagued American economy and on the already-serious trade deficit.

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with the deciding ballot cast by Sen. Marlow Cook, a moderate Kentucky Republican who had not answered when his name was first called.

Fear of loss of thousands of jobs if the guarantee was rejected was the major factor in swinging the Senate to Lockheed's salvation.

The bill now goes to President Nixon for his signature. The House passed the same bill by 192 to 189 on Friday.

Mr. Nixon expressed his deep satisfaction over the Senate decision, saying: "This action will save tens of thousands of jobs that would otherwise have been eliminated. It will have a major impact on the economy of California (where Lockheed is based), and will contribute greatly to the economic strength of the country as a whole."

With the government guarantee, Lockheed will now get the \$350 million in private bank loans it needs to continue the TriStar. Without the cash from sales of the 260-seat three-jet plane, Lockheed had said it would have faced certain bankruptcy.

The guarantee means that the U.S. Treasury will pay back the \$250 million if Lockheed is unable to do so.

Lockheed's major opponent, Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., said he was disappointed by the approval of the bill, but he added

ed that the closeness of the vote would help prevent similar requests by other large companies in the future.

The government guarantee was insisted upon by Lockheed's bank creditors and the British government as the final link in a package of measures put together to rescue the TriStar after Rolls-Royce went into receivership last February.

The jobs of 15,000 Rolls-Royce workers directly involved in manufacturing the RB-211 engine for the TriStar were riding on today's vote, as well as at least an equal number in British subcontracting firms. Total British jobs at stake were estimated at 40,000.

There were about 17,000 jobs directly at stake in the United States—10,000 at Lockheed and the remainder at subcontractors.

If the vote had gone the other way, \$1,400 million invested in the TriStar would presumably have been lost, as well as \$400 million funneled into Rolls-Royce's engine division for the RB-211 over the last three years by two British governments.

In addition to preserving the TriStar, the bill safeguards the investment of a consortium of 34 large American banks (which have already invested \$400 million in Lockheed), and three large U.S. airlines (Eastern, Delta and TWA), which have already invested more than \$200 million for 84 TriStars.

It Finally Confirms 'Irregulars'

CIA Sponsors a 30,000-Man Force in Laos

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (NYT)—The Central Intelligence Agency, through a Senate subcommittee staff report, acknowledged today that it is maintaining a 30,000-man "irregular" force now fighting throughout most of Laos.

The CIA-organized force has become "the main cutting edge" of the Royal Laotian Army, according to the report, and has been supplemented by Thai "volunteers" recruited and paid for by the CIA.

The CIA involvement in a secret war in Laos was finally confirmed officially in a staff report prepared for the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on foreign commitments by James G. Lowenstein and Richard M. Moore, two former Foreign Service officers who made an inspection trip to Laos last April.

A declassified version of their report, once classified top secret, was made public today after being cleared by the CIA as well as the State and Defense Departments.

Publication of the detailed 28-page report marks the formal acknowledgment of the secret war that the United States has been conducting in Laos ever since the breakdown of the 1962 Geneva accords that were supposed to re-establish the neutrality of that country.

In making public the report, Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., the subcommittee chairman, said: "It is an encouraging sign that the executive branch has finally agreed that much of what the United States government has been doing in Laos may now be made public. The veil of secrecy which has long kept this secret war in Laos officially hidden from

the American people has been partially lifted."

Sen. Symington complained, however, that the executive branch was still refusing to make public "certain truths concerning the nature, composition and command arrangements of the Thai forces in Laos." The information the administration has refused to make public, he said, bears on the question of whether the recruitment of the Thai forces violates an anti-mercenary provision written into the Defense Appropriations Act last year.

One of the facts kept secret by the executive branch is the presence in Laos—referred to in the past by Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark.—of a Thai general who uses the Thai equivalent of "John Doe" as his name. In contending that the anti-mercenary provision is not being violated, (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Head of Volunteer Service Attacks Saigon Over Ouster

By Peter Oshos

SAIGON, Aug. 2 (UPI)—The director of International Volunteer Services in South Vietnam charged today that the group is being forced out of the country by the Saigon government for "political reasons."

Hugh Manke, whose organization has been sending mostly American young people to South Vietnam since 1957, said that President Nguyen Van Thieu fears that IVS workers in the field will be able to observe any irregularities in the upcoming elections.

"This is not a matter of program," he said. "We are being kicked out for political reasons; we really see what is going on in the countryside and that is bad for the government."

He accused the U.S. Mission of encouraging the South Vietnamese to oust IVS or, at the very least, doing nothing to assist the organization in getting a new contract.

Embassy Statement

A U.S. Embassy spokesman denied the assertion and said that as far as the mission was aware IVS was still negotiating with the South Vietnamese.

"We have no indication there is anything political involved," he said.

IVS, whose \$250,000 budget is carried by the U.S. Agency for International Development, received a letter in May from the South Vietnamese Agriculture Ministry saying that it would no longer sponsor IVS activities.

"We appreciate IVS's assistance in the past to our people from [a] social viewpoint," wrote Deputy Minister Nguyen Hai Binh. "In recent years, the IVS volunteers have proved to be more qualified in social work than in [the] agricultural field."

"Therefore, its operations are not in line with our agricultural development efforts; furthermore, coordination has been very superficial due to the fact that this ministry has not been in a position to exert appropriate control over IVS activities."

Support Withdrawn

Mr. Manke said that he then went to the Ministries of Education and Science Ministries, but both after expressing initial interest, withdrew their support.

"The prime minister's office told the ministries this was a purely political matter," he said.

IVS has received a special grant from the U.S. aid program to allow it to continue operating until Aug. 3. But unless a South Vietnamese ministry agrees to sponsor the organization no further money will be granted.

The number of IVS volunteers in South Vietnam has dwindled from a peak of about 300 just before the Tet offensive in 1968 to only 31 now, including ten workers who are from the Philippines, Taiwan and India.

About half of the volunteers work in agricultural areas, assisting Montagnard tribesmen and refugees as well as regular farmers. The other volunteers teach in high schools and colleges.

Although funded by the American government, many IVS workers have been strongly critical of U.S. policies in Vietnam. The most outspoken critic was Don Luce, who resigned as director of the organization in 1967, along with several volunteers as a protest against the war.

Mr. Luce returned to Vietnam to work as a journalist and staff member for the World Council of Churches. The South Vietnamese government then refused to renew his visa, citing "special reasons." There was no doubt that authorities objected to his work with opposition political groups.

Mr. Luce said that the U.S. helicopter outfit was not hit in last night's barrage of about 30 mortar rounds fired from rice paddies about 2,000 yards from the base.

"Now that the U.S. troops have gone, we have only regional and popular force militiamen on the perimeter and the perimeter is too large."

American officials said the U.S. helicopter outfit was not hit in last night's barrage of about 30 mortar rounds fired from rice paddies about 2,000 yards from the base.

Out of the report came the first detailed description of the rapidly rising cost of the American military involvement in a war in which, the report observed, "the Royal Lao government continues to be almost totally dependent on the United States, perhaps more dependent on us than any other government in the world."

In fiscal year 1970 that ended on July 1, a "partial total" of U.S. expenditures in Laos came to \$284.2 million, of which \$162.2 million was for military aid and \$70 million was spent by the CIA exclusive of the amount spent on the Thai "volunteers."

The CIA figure was the first time that the intelligence agency has permitted publication of its

spending in Laos, and even then the figure came out indirectly through subtraction from overall estimates included in the report.

In the current fiscal year, the report said, the estimated cost of military assistance has "risken rapidly," doubling since January, mostly because of increased ammunition being furnished to the Royal Lao and irregular forces.

The cost of military and economic aid plus the CIA programs is now expected to come to \$374 million in the current fiscal year.

Not included in these estimates were the costs of U.S. bombing operations in northern Laos in support of the Royal Lao forces and in southern Laos against the Ho Chi Minh supply line used by North Vietnam.

Police said they went to more than 250 homes and turned up 67 shotguns, 35 pistols, 515 rounds of ammunition and 439 pounds of explosives.



ON STAGE—Former Beatles Ringo Starr (left) and George Harrison listening to Bob Dylan at the Madison Square Garden benefit for Pakistan refugees Sunday.

Two Beatles Reunited for N.Y. Benefit Show

By Grace Lichtenstein

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (NYT)—Two of the four Beatles were reunited onstage for the first time in more than four years yesterday at a two sold-out benefit concerts in Madison Square Garden.

Performing some of the hit songs they had never played before a live audience, George Harrison and Ringo Starr thrilled more than 20,000 cheering and well-behaved fans at the afternoon concert when they brought out an unannounced guest, Bob Dylan.

Those who had hoped for an

appearance as well by a third Beatle, John Lennon, were disappointed. But most of the concertgoers were more than satisfied by the 2-1/4 hours show, which featured some of the most famous musicians on the current pop music scene.

"It's shaking like a leaf; it's the thrill of a lifetime," said a 17-year-old girl in the uppermost reaches of the Garden balcony, who identified herself only as Debby of Madison High School, Brooklyn.

Like an unknown number of others at the afternoon show, Debby was a gate-crasher. She and two of her friends had paid

\$18 each to an unidentified official who sneaked them past the ticket-takers.

"I've waited eight years for this," she said, adding that she had been "too young" to see the Beatles when they last appeared here in August, 1966, at Shea Stadium.

The performers, all of whom donated their services, hoped to raise at least \$250,000 from the concerts for the benefit of refugees from East Pakistan. Mr. Harrison and Allen Klein, manager of the Beatles, had organized the concert at the suggestion of Ravi Shankar, the star player, who opened the shows yesterday with selections of Indian music.

Youngsters, some of whom had waited in line overnight at the Garden to buy tickets, showed up in droves in the early morning. Dressed for the most part in dungarees and tee shirts, they seemed a few years older than the screaming Beatles fans of old, who had often drowned out the group when it played.

Although the overflow crowd cheered wildly when Mr. Harrison appeared to introduce Mr. Shankar at the show's opening, it was quiet and almost reverent during the musical numbers themselves.

The police and Garden security guards, who were out in force, had no trouble and there were no arrests. "No incidents at all," said Inspector Irving Roth, who has covered many rock concerts. "They look very entranced."

When Mr. Harrison, Mr. Starr and the band took the stage, the crowd jumped to its feet with a roaring, stomping ovation.

Former Greek Leaders Back U.S. Aid Vote

ATHENS, Aug. 2 (UPI)—Four former Greek politicians today defended the right of U.S. congressmen to recommend the suspension of military aid to Greece. They also denounced the reaction of the military-backed government to that recommendation.

Former premier Panayotis Kanelopoulos, former speaker of parliament Dimitrios Papayorou and former ministers Ioannis Zigiadis and George Mavros told foreign newsmen that the "expression of solidarity among free people, of whatever nationality, towards each other does not constitute intervention in the internal affairs of a country."

The four men represent the two major parties, Center Union and National Radical Union, which were dissolved at the time of the military takeover. They said the reaction of Premier George Papadopoulos to the U.S. House's Foreign Affairs Committee recommendation for suspension of aid was not the answer of the Greek people.

"It was the reaction of one person who has deprived the Greek people of their freedom and political rights," said the four.

Mr. Papadopoulos had said of the recommendation: "There is not enough gold on the earth to make us sell the interests of our country."

Mr. Papadopoulos said that elections could be held in 20 days or 20 years from now but that was up to the Greek government to decide.

The premier's answer was the start of a newspaper and radio campaign against foreign intervention. The campaign included veiled threats of closure of Greek ports to the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

Also at Athens, the first of two trials of political opponents of the regime opened today before a civil court.

Eight persons, two of them women, allegedly members of the Communist Organization of Athens (KOA), are accused of violation of an anti-subversion law passed in 1947 to combat Communist subversion.

The indictment said that KOA was organized by the Communist party of Greece after the military takeover of April 1967.

The eight defendants include an accountant, a printer, a builder and a doctor.

Wage Accord Ends Railway Strike in U.S.

Work-Rule Changes Part of New Contract

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (UPI)—The nation's railroads and the United Transportation Union reached agreement this morning, ending a 17-day strike that had dealt a body blow to many sections of the country and their industries.

The settlement—coming a day after a new contract in steel and recent accords in copper, telephone, telephone and postal service—left the West Coast dock tieup as the only major industrial dispute hobbling economic recovery.

The rail pact conceivably could be upset in the ratification process by the UTW's rank and file, expected to take three weeks. But union officials were optimistic that it would win acceptance.

Picket lines were removed and workers began returning to ten struck railroads at noon today. Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson said full operations should be restored by the second full shift—sometime this morning.

It will take days and even weeks, however, to sort out all the errand cars in railroad yards and catch up with huge backlogs of freight such as the grain piled high in the streets of wheat-belt towns.

The agreement was historic in that it removed the 100-mile barrier to cross-rail work rules that had endured more than 50 years, since it was established as part of a federally adjudicated rail settlement during World War I.

Actually, the union had grudgingly agreed to go along with the change, but only on condition its members were fully protected against or compensated for the large job losses it is ultimately expected to bring.

What really broke the back of the 21-month dispute was management agreement to a protection formula that satisfied the union, which represents all contract, or "operating," personnel, except most locomotive engineers and a few firemen.

Details are still fuzzy, but the formula essentially guarantees severance pay of a year's income at or near present levels for every year of service. A brakeman with seven years' seniority who is dropped and cannot find another job, for instance, would be paid by the railroad for the next seven years. Or if he is dropped to a lesser-paid job, the carrier must make up the difference in pay. And if he is forced to take a job in another state as the result of the change, management would pay his moving costs and buy his old house.

42 Percent Raise
The agreement calls for the same pay provisions contained in contracts already signed by at least five other rail unions—a 42 percent increase spread over 42 months.

The agreement was a victory for the Nixon administration, which was under great pressure to go to Congress for a legislative solution before the month-long recess beginning Friday.

It came at mid-morning at the end of three successive grueling all-night bargaining sessions. "Some of those involved probably have not had their shoes off for three days," said Secretary Hodgson.

Mr. Hodgson credited Assistant Secretary W. J. Usery Jr., the administration's tireless mediator in railroad management-labor disputes, with keeping the negotiators working during the past three days and driving them toward a settlement.

According to some, of those close to the talks, agreement came after what amounted to an end run around John P. Hiltz Jr., the chief management negotiator, engineered by UTW president Charles Luna.

Burger Criticized By U.S. Lawyers On Courts' Role

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 2 (AP)—A trial lawyers group has taken issue with a statement of Chief Justice Warren Burger that courts have "a very limited role" in effecting basic changes in the United States.

The board of governors of the 20,000-member American Trial Lawyers Association adopted a resolution yesterday saying that a lawsuit "is a creative force to shape the world to the needs of man."

The vote of the 57-man board was described as unanimous. The association's public relations representative, Hal Kimball, termed it "extremely rare" for the association to criticize a Supreme Court justice.

Justice Burger was quoted in an interview last month as saying that the role of the courts in bringing about basic change should be very limited, and that young persons who enter law with the hope of changing the world through litigation would be disappointed.

The indictment said that KOA was organized by the Communist party of Greece after the military takeover of April 1967.

The eight defendants include an accountant, a printer, a builder and a doctor.

Sato Apologizes to Nation For Air Crash Killing 162

By Takashi Oka

TOKYO, Aug. 2 (NYT)—Premier Eisaku Sato named a new defense minister today and apologized to the nation for the air collision Friday which took the lives of 162 people. It was the worst civilian air disaster in history.

In an unusual statement after an extraordinary cabinet meeting, the prime minister expressed "bitter regret for the loss of so many precious lives" in the collision and "apologized from the bottom of my heart" for the disaster.

He pledged to tackle the question of compensation to relatives of the victims.

The disaster caused a political uproar here, as well as an urgent public outcry for more effective air traffic safety measures, because a fledgling pilot of the Air Self-Defense Force was clearly to blame for it, according to police investigations.

Mr. Sato moved swiftly in order to calm the public and to reassure agitated Self-Defense Force personnel. The new defense minister is Naomichi Nomura.

The collision occurred when an All-Nippon Airways 727 airliner crashing at its regulation altitude was struck in its rear section by an Air Self-Defense Force fighter plane. The fighter pilot, Sgt. Yoshiaki Ichikawa, parachuted safely to the ground, but the airliner disintegrated and all 162 persons aboard died. The

accident took place 200 miles north of Tokyo.

Sgt. Ichikawa and his training officer, Capt. Tamotsu Kuma, were arrested. They were charged with "negligence in the performance of official duties leading to death of people." Their testimony showed the sergeant to be to blame.

The Self-Defense Force is not popular in Japan, where the constitution renounces the right to make war. It is at best tolerated as a necessary evil, and its budget, although rising, is only one percent of the gross national product.

For the past two decades, leaders of the Self-Defense Force have labored to create a more popular image, but these efforts have been negated by the flood of unfavorable publicity after the Friday disaster.

Sgt. Ichikawa, according to police, did not show the attitude of regret or repentance expected of him. Defense Minister Naomichi Nomura, in apologizing to relatives of the victims, was photographed standing upright and wearing shoes, when, by custom, he should have been barefoot and kneeling. He resigned yesterday.

Dentist Arrested By U.S. After He Is Freed by Cuba

MIAMI, Aug. 2 (AP)—A Coast Guard said today a Cuban had intercepted the yacht *White Cloud* and arrested Dr. Bernard Bender, a California dentist, in his home state for questioning in a federal draft evasion investigation.

Dr. Bender and his son, Dr. Lawrence, were arrested in their home state for questioning in a federal draft evasion investigation.

The Woodland Hills, Calif., dentist and his son had been detained along with two other crew members by Cuban agents. Their yacht broke down near a Cuban port, and Cuban authorities had accused them of illegally entering territorial waters.

Dr. Bender, sons Lawrence and Michael, and Joseph McGee, were tried, convicted and fined \$20,000.

The elder Bender was subpoenaed twice by a grand jury probing the West Coast case, but he did not appear to testify. So far ten persons have been arrested in the Los Angeles area on charges they aided the draft by claiming to be going orthodontic treatment.

10 More Basques Get Prison Terms Up to 15 Years

BURGOS, Spain, Aug. 2 (UPI)—A court-trial yesterday sentenced ten Basques to prison terms ranging from six months to 15 years for crimes of attempted treason and possession of arms, legal sources said.

Five men got 15 years, one woman, a year and the remaining four women six months.

All were alleged members of the Basque separatist movement ETA (Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna—Basque Homeland and Liberty). They were said by the prosecution to have carried out their activities in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa, bordering the southwest corner of France, from 1966 on.

The trial was the third court-martial held in Burgos in the past week. A total of 13 Basque separatists have been sentenced to jail terms ranging from 26 years six months.

Former Greek Leaders Back U.S. Aid Vote

ATHENS, Aug. 2 (UPI)—Four former Greek politicians today defended the right of U.S. congressmen to recommend the suspension of military aid to Greece. They also denounced the reaction of the military-backed government to that recommendation.

Former premier Panayotis Kanelopoulos, former speaker of parliament Dimitrios Papayorou and former ministers Ioannis Zigiadis and George Mavros told foreign newsmen that the "expression of solidarity among free people, of whatever nationality, towards each other does not constitute intervention in the internal affairs of a country."

The four men represent the two major parties, Center Union and National Radical Union, which were dissolved at the time of the military takeover. They said the reaction of Premier George Papadopoulos to the U.S. House's Foreign Affairs Committee recommendation for suspension of aid was not the answer of the Greek people.

"It was the reaction of one person who has deprived the Greek people of their freedom and political rights," said the four.

Mr. Papadopoulos had said of the recommendation: "There is not enough gold on the earth to make us sell the interests of our country."

Mr. Papadopoulos said that elections could be held in 20 days or 20 years from now but that was up to the Greek government to decide.

The premier's answer was the start of a newspaper and radio campaign against foreign intervention. The campaign included veiled threats of closure of Greek ports to the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

Also at Athens, the first of two trials of political opponents of the regime opened today before a civil court.

Eight persons, two of them women, allegedly members of the Communist Organization of Athens (KOA), are accused of violation of an anti-subversion law passed in 1947 to combat Communist subversion.

The indictment said that KOA was organized by the Communist party of Greece after the military takeover of April 1967.

The eight defendants include an accountant, a printer, a builder and a doctor.

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Bulgarian Envoy Also Ordered Out

Sudan Expels Soviet Counselor

By Eric Pace
KHARTOUM, Sudan, Aug. 2 (UPI)—Sudanese officials said today that their government had ordered the expulsion of the Soviet ambassador and the Bulgarian ambassador to leave the country.

The officials said the diplomats had been in touch with Sudanese Communists who, they claimed, plotted this month's abortive leftist coup. The ambassador was given a week to leave while the counselor, identified only as Mr. Orlov, was told to get out within 48 hours.

The order was reported a few hours after the regime made known that it was recalling its ambassador to the Soviet Union, who is also accredited as ambassador to Bulgaria.

The measure seemed to be in retaliation for East bloc criticism of Khartoum's harsh crackdown on local Communists. But officials here indicated that the moves were also a reprisal for alleged Soviet and Bulgarian involvement during the abortive leftist coup earlier this month.

A high-ranking Sudanese official asserted today: "The government is determined to sever its diplomatic relations with both Moscow and Sofia unless they stop the campaign [of criticism] against us within 48 hours."

On Saturday, Sudan's president, Gen. Gaafar Numeiri, warned the Soviet ambassador here that Sudan would retaliate unless Moscow stopped its criticism by this morning. The reported steps against the two East bloc diplomats here seemed to indicate that Gen. Numeiri had been displeased by subsequent statements in Moscow and Sofia.

The counselor is the No. 2 man to the Soviet ambassador, Anatoly Nikitayev, whose whereabouts and status today were not known. There have been reports that the Sudanese authorities had asked for the recall of Mr. Nikitayev even before the abortive coup.

Well-placed informants have been predicting that some formula short of expulsion might be found for securing Mr. Nikitayev's departure, such as simply saying that his tour of duty here had ended.

Last night, the authorities disclosed that the Sudanese ambassador in Moscow, Abdullah al-Hassan, was being recalled. He is to leave the Soviet capital tomorrow but his staff will remain there.

No comment was immediately forthcoming from the Soviet Embassy building here. Soviet diplomats have been quietly going about their business in the last few days, although there have been reports of harassment and disruption in the work of the hundreds of Soviet military and civilian advisers scattered around the country.

There was no immediate indication today that the move against the counselor and the withdrawal of Mr. Hassan would lead to any curtailment in Soviet aid to Sudan.

[The Sudanese Revolutionary Command Council this evening announced that a plebiscite will be held Sept. 15 on the presidency of the republic, the Associated Press reported.]

[The council in a brief statement read by Deputy Premier and Justice Minister Babiker Awadalla, said it has nominated Gen. Numeiri for the post. The statement said the step was taken in response to public support shown by the Sudanese people during the three-day Communist coup to Gen. Numeiri personally and to the council.]

A 15-man committee has been appointed today under Gen. Numeiri himself to prepare for the plebiscite.]

Sisco Holds Second Meeting With Mrs. Meir, Israeli Aides

By Peter Grose
JERUSALEM, Aug. 2 (UPI)—Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco held a second working meeting today with Premier Golda Meir and other top Israeli policymakers, with all the signs suggesting that a new diplomatic initiative to reopen the Suez Canal is being worked out.

Tight secrecy was imposed by both sides on the content of the policy talks during Mr. Sisco's visit to Israel.

An official communiqué said only that during today's three-hour meeting the American and Israeli representatives held "practical, open and friendly" discussions.

Besides Mrs. Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who also conferred with Mr. Sisco last Friday, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon joined today's discussion, along with the Israeli ambassador to the United States, Yitzhak Rabin, and top defense and diplomatic aides.

Israeli observers considered it significant that an official cabinet meeting scheduled for tomorrow was canceled after today's talk with Mr. Sisco. The next meeting is to be held on Sunday.

This suggested that consultations now going on have yet to reach a point at which Mrs. Meir will feel it appropriate to report to the full cabinet. The next meeting with Mr. Sisco has been scheduled for Wednesday.

An official Israeli spokesman said that tomorrow Mr. Sisco would be taken on a "briefing tour" by the military command. No itinerary was released, but it seemed a good guess that the American diplomat would be taken to the area of the Suez Canal to judge for himself the security implications of an Israeli withdrawal from the water's edge, as part of an interim agreement with Egypt.

Israeli officials were gratified that no detailed leaks of the first round of talks had reached the local press, which has regarded Mr. Sisco's visit as major news.

Washington Post Executive Resigns

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (UPI)—Eugene C. Patterson today announced his immediate resignation as managing editor of The Washington Post. He will join the faculty of Duke University, Durham, N. C., in September.

Mr. Patterson joined The Washington Post as managing editor three years ago.

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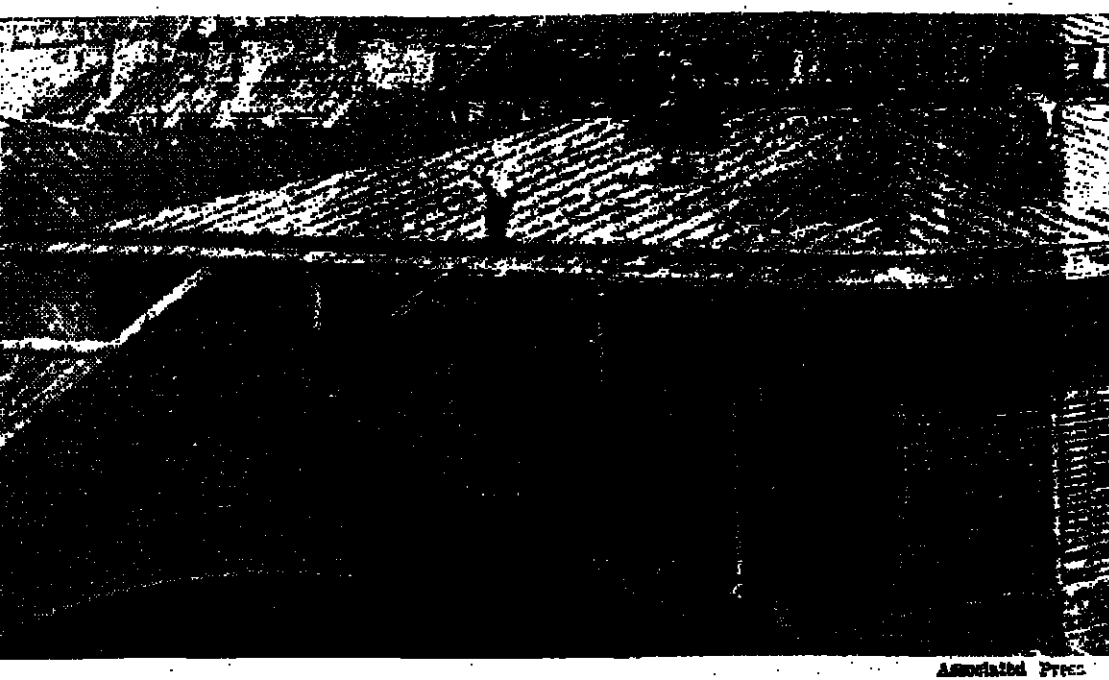
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END OF AN ERA—Demolition work beginning yesterday on a "Les Halles" pavilion.

Demolition of Les Halles Pavilions Begins

PARIS, Aug. 2 (AP)—A measure of salvation came for the famous Les Halles pavilions of Paris today as demolition work began on one of the structures in the old Paris market, today in the echo of jackhammers and saws.

One or more will be re-assembled on another site for museum purposes.

The 12 airy six-story shelters are some of the first cast-iron structures in the world. Militant preservationists have agitated for months against the destruction of the halls, which to them would be the same as passing a Picasso painting through a paper shredder.

Ordered by an emperor and designed by an artist, the Les Halles cover several acres of central Paris. But the site has been chosen as a station for a cross-town subway line and possibly a big international trade center. Most of the marketing operations were shifted to special quarters, near Orly Airport, about two years ago.

The decision to save some of the buildings, erected about 1855, came from President Georges Pompidou and his cabinet, but was announced by a minor official, Christian de la Malène, president of the government-public marketplace and economic planning company (SEMAM).

But Mr. de la Malène did not know how many of the 12 buildings, which are roofed over in groups of six, would be saved, or where they would be put up again.

The announcement followed weeks of protests, including one from an American who wanted to re-assemble one in the United States. But Mr. de la Malène said this proposition was "not serious."

As Mr. de la Malène spoke, workmen with police protection dug post holes for a board walk around one corner of the vast spread and attacked the zinc roof covering of one pavilion with crowbars.

A van load of police was ordered up to prevent expected disturbances from groups of protesters. But no protesters showed up. The few curious in vacation-empty Paris were told by police to "move on, I don't want anyone getting hit with a roof plank in my sector."

Soviet Concession on Access Opens Way to Berlin Accord

(Continued from Page 1)
West Berlin in exchange for a reduction in the political ties between West Berlin and West Germany. Those ties are the most difficult issues yet to be resolved.

However, the Russians have now accepted West Berlin's close economic links to West Germany, including Bonn's large financial subsidies and the inclusion of West Berlin in West German trade agreements with Communist as well as non-Communist countries, something Moscow rejected a little more than a year ago. And Bonn is no longer being asked to withdraw from West Berlin the various offices of its ministries and administrative agencies there, which employ more than 20,000 West Berliners.

Bonn is asked, however, to cut back on a wide range of other political and governmental activity in West Berlin and to limit its representation of West Berlin abroad.

At the same time, Moscow is asking to open a consulate-general in West Berlin, thereby seeking to emphasize its contention that West Berlin is a "separate political entity," neither part of West Germany nor even of greater Berlin, since East Berlin is the Soviet view already has been absorbed by East Germany.

East-Bloc Money Years Away, Says Polish Official

WARSAW, Aug. 2 (AP)—Polish government officials and Western sources in Warsaw today described as "premature" rumors that Communist-bloc nations have reached agreement on convertible currency.

[After Comecon, Eastern Europe's answer to the Common Market, ended its meeting last week in Budapest, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal was quoted in Prague's Rude Pravo as saying:

"The collective currency of the socialist community will be fulfilled by the convertible ruble and the introduction of economically justified and mutually agreed rates of uniform (national) currencies."

[The national currencies, he said, will be pegged to the "collective currency, to international currencies and to each other."]

Poland's Deputy Finance Minister, Marian Krzak, said today however that such a decision is still a "good few years off."

Commented a Western source here, "It's going to take at least five years before they decide on exchange rates, let alone about implementing a convertible currency."

Sudan Grants Delay in Trial Of Mercenary

By Peter Grose
KHARTOUM, Aug. 2 (UPI)—A military court postponed today the trial of German mercenary Rolf Steiner, accused of leading guerrillas in Sudan, to allow the defense to prepare its case.

Mr. Steiner, a 40-year-old former French Legionnaire who has made war his career, faces five charges that could bring him the death penalty.

The court gave its decision 30 minutes after the trial opened today, when defense attorney Salam Elissa said he had been appointed to represent Mr. Steiner only last night and had not met his client until this morning. The court set Thursday as the date for the trial.

Mr. Steiner has pleaded guilty to the first charge of illegally entering Sudan between July, 1969 and October, 1970. He also faces charges of inciting war against the government, gathering weapons with the aim of inciting war, disseminating false reports and rumors designed to harm Sudan, and smuggling.

The tall, lean Mr. Steiner appeared in court in khaki shorts and a white turtleneck sweater. He said he was innocent of being the leader of the Ayat-Nya (Snake Poison) guerrilla movement.

Bolivia Peasants Set 26 American Hostages Free

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 2 (Reuters)—Twenty-six young Americans and four Latin American officials of the Interamerican Development Bank were freed today by peasants who had been holding them hostage on a farm in eastern Bolivia.

Freedom came after intervention by two Bolivian government ministers, provincial officials said. Word that the Americans—Methodist college students from Texas—were being held came last Friday in communiqués from peasant leaders published by newspapers in Santa Cruz, near the Brazilian border.

The government at first denied that any Americans were held, but later admitted they were on the farm—a 5,000-acre estate taken over by armed peasants earlier in the week.

The peasant leaders' communiqués said the Americans and the four bank officials would be held until the leftist government of Gen. Juan Jose Torres agreed to legalize the takeover by turning the farm into a cooperative.

Crash Survivor In Yukon Rescued After 38 Days

YAKUTAT, Alaska, Aug. 2 (AP)—A young man walked out of the rugged St. Elms Mountains in the southern Yukon Territory yesterday, 38 days after surviving an airplane crash.

Gary Anderson, 33, told rescuers his father, Kenneth Ward Anderson, 55, also survived the plane crash and might yet be alive. The U.S. Coast Guard said Canadian military forces would resume their search for him today.

Gary Anderson was found when bush pilot Orla Duffie saw an SOS stamped out on a sandy river beach about 65 miles west of Haines, Alaska.

Mr. Anderson, reported in good condition despite the loss of 60 pounds, told rescuers he ate plant roots and drank water as he followed a river down to its mouth in the Gulf of Alaska. He

China Virtually Rejects Russian A-Talks Proposal

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Communist China has virtually rejected a Soviet proposal for a conference of the five nuclear powers, British officials said.

The informants said that Peking stopped short of flatly rejecting the Soviet plan but "it amounted to a rejection."

The Chinese position on the nuclear conference was set forth in a formal reply to Moscow distributed on Saturday to all diplomatic missions in Peking, including the British.

The Chinese renewed their long-standing proposal for a worldwide disarmament conference in preference to the Soviet call for a meeting of delegates from Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States, the five nuclear nations.

Egypt Reported Signing Contract For Oil Pipeline

CAIRO, Aug. 2 (UPI)—Egypt has signed a contract with a consortium of European companies for construction of the Suez-Alexandria oil pipeline, according to the Middle East News Agency.

The \$280 million project will carry 80 million tons of oil in two parallel 42-inch pipelines, bypassing the blocked Suez Canal. Work on the project will start within three months.

The consortium includes Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Holland, each of which have provided loans or credit facilities. Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Greece and two oil firms, Mobil and American Oil Co. have also offered contributions to the project.

Davies to Visit Scotland

Tories Win Vote in Commons On Clyde Shipyard Closures

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Britain's Conservative government today defeated a Laborite opposition attack on its controversial decision to close down two yards of the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders consortium, builders of luxury ocean liners.

The government's victory was on a 280-to-247 vote after a stormy emergency debate in the House of Commons. During the heated exchanges, government and opposition members accused one another of causing the woes of UCS, where, Laborites claim, up to 15,000 men may be thrown out of work by the government's decision.

Prime Minister Edward Heath withdrew yesterday from the Admiralty Cup race at the Isle of Wight, where he was skipping his yacht Morning Cloud, in order to attend the debate today. He did not speak.

The chief government spokesman was John Davies, the trade and industry secretary, who decided last week to renege on the virtually bankrupt consortium into what he considers a viable unit. Mr. Davies' southwest London home was damaged by a bomb on Saturday night.

As the House of Commons debate proceeded, Glasgow's Labor-dominated city council voted to call on the government to nationalize the shipyard.

Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who helped set up UCS when he was a minister in the Labor government, accused the Tories of sentencing thousands of people to a "slow and living death of unemployment."

Mr. Davies retorted that Mr. Wedgwood Benn must bear responsibility for any closures.

"These yards were already, at the time of the formation of the UCS in 1967, either obsolete or obsolete in their facilities," he said. "Since then, virtually nothing has been done in order to make them more efficient either in themselves or in their facilities."

Mr. Davies announced during the debate that he would go to Glasgow tomorrow to meet shop stewards from UCS yards. The shop stewards and the workers have defied the government's decision and occupied the yards.

Church Dean Goes on Trial In S. Africa

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 2 (Reuters)—The outspoken anti-apartheid Anglican dean of Johannesburg pleaded "guilty" as he went on trial today charged with plotting the violent overthrow of the South African government.

The first state witness to testify against Dean Gonville Benn-Beylagh was a member of his own church congregation whose friendship and confidence the dean had shared but who also was working for the security police.

The 59-year-old dean entered his not guilty plea in answer to a 38-page indictment against him when the Supreme Court trial opened before Judge President Petrus Cillie.

About 100 persons were present in the courtroom—a converted synagogue—including representatives of the British and American Embassies, high-ranking churchmen and a visiting Labor member of Parliament, Miss Joan Lester. The trial expected to last a month or more.

In Pietermaritzburg, Natal, meanwhile, the scheduled trial of 13 men on Terrorism charges was adjourned until Aug. 16.

The men—two Indians, two Coloreds (mixed race) and nine Africans—had been accused of conspiring to finance a campaign to recruit persons to undertake military and political training with the object of overthrowing the white South African government.

At the Pretoria trial, Professor J. H. Liebenberg read out ten main charges brought against the South African Terrorism Act. The charges include the violent overthrow of the government of South Africa, distributing funds from banned organizations to banned persons and outlawed organizations in South Africa.

Under the provisions of the act, the dean is guilty until he proves himself innocent. And faces a minimum sentence of five years in jail if found guilty.

The state's first witness, Louis Henry Jordaan, who said that he had been a member of the congregation of St. Mary's Cathedral where the dean resided, had become friends with the dean and earned confidence.

India Bars UN Refugee Observers

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2 (Reuters)—India today formally rejected Secretary-General U Thant's suggestion that United Nations observers be stationed in India and Pakistan to help in the repatriation of East Pakistan refugees.

It said the presence of UN representatives would "only provide a facade of action to divert world attention from the root cause of the problem, which is the continuation of military armistices (in East Pakistan), leading to a further influx of refugees and absence of a political settlement acceptable to the people of East Pakistan and their elected leaders."

The Indian views were made known in an aide-memoire handed to the secretary-general at UN headquarters in New York today. In a reply to a note from Mr. Thant, the Indian government declared its "total opposition to the suggestion for the induction of a limited representation of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on both sides" of the border.

Refugees Can Leave
The strongly worded statement said the government categorically rejected any insinuation that it was preventing the seven million refugees from returning to East Bengal.

"The government of India are anxious that they return as soon as possible," it said. "The presence of the United Nations or UNHCR representatives cannot help in this."

Meanwhile, Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh today warned Pakistan President Yahya Khan against making any success by the Mukti Bahini (East Bengal guerrilla forces) an excuse for starting a war with India.

The foreign minister was replying to a group of members of parliament who drew his attention to President Yahya's recent statement, that Pakistan was on the "verge of a total war with India."

Mr. Singh said, amid cheers, that if Pakistan's military rule did go to war following successes by the guerrilla forces, "our defense forces would undoubtedly give a fitting reply."

61 Dead in Floods In Eastern India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2 (UPI)—Officials in the eastern Indian state of Bihar reported today that more than 10 million people and 6,000 villages were affected by some of the heaviest floods in recent years.

State authorities asked the central government for more than \$16 million in emergency aid.

Bihar was the hardest hit of five Indian states affected in heavy monsoon flooding. Unofficial reports reaching New Delhi put the overall death toll so far at 61 persons.

According to officials, the threat to Bihar's capital city of Patna, about 600 miles southeast of New Delhi, was eased slightly yesterday by a drop in the level of the Ganges River. Flood waters had earlier been reported entering low-lying areas of the city.

In other sections of the state, 17 districts were inundated. Three persons were reported drowned yesterday when a train was swept into a river and more were reported lost when boat overturned.

India Liberalizes Abortion Law

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2 (AP)—The lower house of the Indian Parliament voted today to liberalize the nation's abortion law.

The bill, passed by the upper house on May 27, permits abortion for a variety of reasons, including the failure of contraception, the mother's physical and mental health and in cases of rape. It also approves abortion for unmarried women and widows.

Existing legislation only permits abortion if the mother's life is endangered by the pregnancy.

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ART IN GENEVA Afro-American Artists: A Misnomer for a Show

By David Shirey

GENEVA (NYT)—Many observers in the art world almost automatically expected some controversy over the exhibition of black artists at the Whitely Museum in New York last spring. As it turned out, they were right. Several artists who were dissatisfied with the museum's policy in selecting the show withdrew their entries and set up an exhibition of their own, a kind of black Salon des Indépendants. Few expected, however, any stir whatsoever over the current exhibition of some 75 paintings, sculptures and lithographs by "Eight Afro-American Artists" at the Rath Museum in Geneva—even though it represents the first large exhibition of contemporary black artists to be shown at a European museum of some importance.

But there was a stir on several fronts. Before the exhibition was opened in June to begin its run until Sept. 5, the walls and windows of this staid museum with a classical temple facade were smeared in paint with inflammatory messages like "Kill the Pigs" and "Black Power."

Mixed Criticism
Critical judgment of the exhibition has been mixed. Things have now quieted down and the museum is once again functioning tranquilly, peacefully and democratically.

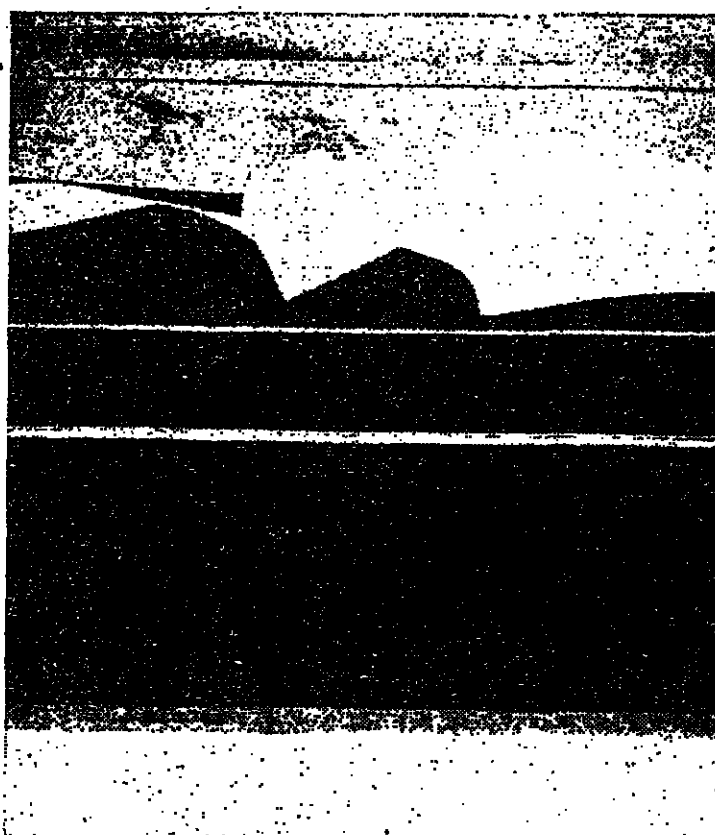
There is still more than a soupçon of disappointment about the exhibition among some Swiss as well as other Europeans and Americans. Visitors have been hoping to find an art which is more "black," more "African," more "ethnic." Unless the specific message of the arts is protest, such a distinction does not exist.

In the plastic arts, and never has. In looking at the 19th-century works of Cropsy, Bannister and Duncanson and later of Tanner, it is impossible to deny anything black. Henri Ghent, the director of the Community Gallery of the Brooklyn Museum and a champion of black art, who organized this exhibition, went out of his way to avoid an ethnically black and political art. In one of the introductions in the exhibition catalogue, he does, in fact, point out that his selection was based on quality considerations and not on political and ethnic considerations. Which is why it is difficult to understand Mr. Ghent's designation of the exhibition as "Afro-American." Visitors are justified in claiming that the title is misleading and misrepresentative.

Art Scene

For this exhibition does, indeed, look like any other exhibition of American art of recent years. The eight artists—Romare Bearden, Frederick John Beasley, Marvin Harden, Wilbur Haynie, Sue Irons, Alvin Smith, Bob Thompson and Ruth Tinsall—have all been manifestly acculturated to the contemporary art scene. From California, Texas and New York City, they work in contemporary media and in contemporary modes of expression as diverse as soft sculpture, hard-edge painting, lyrical abstraction and conceptual art.

It does not matter that there is no unifying theme to the show, except that the eight artists happen to be black. It would have been better, though, to exhibit more artists and fewer works by each artist. The collective work of each artist is similar and evinces no development or nuance of thought.



'Dog Days,' by Alvin Smith, on view at Rath Museum.

Several of the artists executed all of the pieces within the last year.

In the final analysis, the exhibition must be judged on its quality, the guiding criterion of Mr. Ghent. And the quality is very uneven. Romare Bearden, the subject of a recent retrospective exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, is outstanding and much better than the rest. It is a curious phenomenon that out of all the artists in the show, only his work is strongly attached to the black experience in America—its ghettos, slums and cotton fields. Of the others, the only artists worthy of attention are Bob Thompson and Alvin Smith. Mr. Thompson, who died in 1966 at the age of 29, manifested a

strong affection for Matisse and Gauguin in color and technique, but was beginning to make a very personal, almost primitive statement.

Had this exhibition been broader in its concept, scope and representation, as well as better in quality, it might have been an exhibition of a certain importance. Had it been larger, it also might have been more of the same. Nonetheless, we could have gotten a better idea of what a great representation of the 22 million blacks in America are doing in the plastic arts. A bigger exhibition of greater importance could have become an encouragement for more black artists, for more quality in black art and for more such exhibitions.

Music in London: 'Show Boat' Still Kern's Show

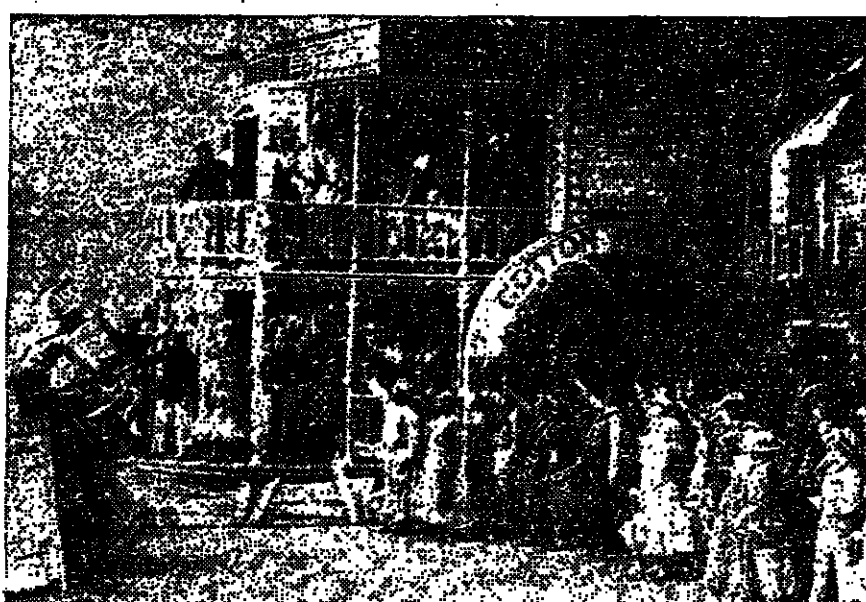
By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Aug. 2 (REX)—They are saying about the new production of "Show Boat" at the Adelphi that it's the only show in town where the audience not only hums the songs as it leaves the theater, but also hums them, in happy anticipation, as it goes in.

It's a phenomenon worth noting. For although this is a splendid production, imaginatively and tastefully staged and costumed, and strongly cast, the evening belongs to a man who died in 1945, who wrote those songs. Time and again, at Friday night's performance, when "Oh! Man River," "Only Make Believe," "Can't Help Lovin' Dat Man," "Bill," "You Are Love" and "Why Do I Love You?" stopped the show, one sensed that the applause was as much for the songs themselves as for their performance.

Certainly it is the songs, rather than "Show Boat's" unique place in the history of the American musical theater, that makes a revival now, almost 45 years after the first Ziegfeld production in New York in 1927, and the first, and last, London production in 1928, seem a likely investment of some \$300,000. "Show Boat" would not warrant such an adventure simply because it forms the bridge between European operetta and what has become known as the American musical. Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" occupies a similar position between Italian opera seria and the music drama of Verdi and Wagner. But his music has not lived. Kern's music for "Show Boat" has and does.

He wrote many other fine scores, and many other memor-



The S. S. Cotton Blossom pulls up at Natchez.

able songs but in no other work was his genius so concentrated. Nor does any other score, as Benny Green, the sensitive and sensible editor of this Wendy Toye production, has pointed out, cover so wide a range of Kern's creative production.

The Songs

Most of the songs were, to be sure, written specifically for "Show Boat," and were notable in the manner in which they were made an integral part of the dramatic continuity. But "How'd You Like to Spoon With Me?" was Kern's first hit, dating from 1905. "Bill," indelibly associated with Helen Morgan, the first Julie, was written for Vivienne Segal and a show called "Oh Lady, Lady" in 1918, and "Nobody Else But Me" was written for the "Show Boat" Broadway revival of 1947. It was Kern's last song.

He had Magnolia in mind when he wrote it, but here it has been given, wisely, to Cleo Laine, the Julie. This remarkable singer herself a mixture of West Indian and English, is a natural for the role of the mulatto whose marriage to a white man establishes the situation from which the plot grows. Her singing of it, and of "Bill" and "Can't Help Lovin' Dat Man" are the musical highlights of the evening.

Lorna Dallas, an American, is the Magnolia; André John, son of the former Metropolitan Canadian tenor Raul John, is the Ravenal; Thomas Carey, also an American, is the Joe, and Derek

Royle is the Captain Andy. They do not, for one who recalls the original production, efface memories of Norma Terris, Howard Marsh, Jules Beldose (not Paul Robeson) and Charles Winninger. But they evoke them, and do them honor.

They would do them greater honor, and honor Kern, too, if they would drag the tempos less and eschew excessive riffs. And Carey, the best area of whose fine baritone is not at the bottom, would make more of "Oh! Man River" if it could be pitched higher for him, as it is in the final reprise. A stunning contribution by the Puerto Rican Miguel Godreau as the featured dancer is beyond cavil.

There is no reason to doubt, and every reason to hope, that the good ship Cotton Blossom will be moored in the Strand for many months to come.

Patrons are also whistling the

tunes as they enter not a West End theater, but Royal Festival Hall, on the South Bank, where the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company is offering a season of Gilbert and Sullivan. "The Mikado," now playing, will be followed by "Princess Ida" Aug. 5-7; "The Gondoliers," Aug. 9-14; and "The Yeomen of the Guard," Aug. 16-21, with matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. There is also a Gilbert and Sullivan exhibition, open to patrons only, admission free.

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'Etruscan' Art Not Etruscan

LONDON, Aug. 2 (NYT)—The dating technique by which Oxford archaeologists have established Anatolian Neolithic pottery forgeries has been employed to similar effect on supposed Etruscan tomb paintings.

At least 24 terracotta panels sold to museums and private collectors as Etruscan tomb paintings are fakes, according to Dr. Stuart Fleming, who headed the investigations at the University Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art. He said that the 25 panels had cost their owners a total of about \$340,000.

Dr. Fleming said that the Italian forgeries were believed to be the work of a well-organized workshop probably in the Cerveteri region. This was one of the centers of Etruscan civilization in pre-Roman times, in which genuine tomb paintings have been found. The 25 "Etruscan" works tested are from European museums, mostly in Switzerland.

Dr. Fleming said the forgers had been operating for at least ten years and that some of their work could be in leading American art museums.

"Up to now the authenticity of these works has been taken for granted," he said. "They should be scientifically tested, because they are in the same group as the ones we have shown to be forgeries."

He alleged that many private owners of panels that had been revealed as forgeries had wanted the laboratory to suppress the result of the findings.

The method of testing developed by the archaeology laboratory is called thermo-luminescence dating.

Heads American College

LEYSIN, Switzerland, Aug. 2.—Dr. John E. McNary has been appointed president of the American College of Switzerland effective immediately. Mr. McNary, 38, had been president of the American College in Paris.

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The Rusty Berlin Hinge

Berlin is the hinge on which much of the future of Europe turns. But the hinge was malformed by "temporary" decisions at the outset and has become rusted in the quarter-century since the shooting stopped there. The fact that there is optimism over the probability of an improvement in the status of the divided city speaks much for the change that has come over Europe in recent months.

Berlin is a projection of the attitudes of East and West Germany, and of the powers that back them. What was intended to be merely a stopgap allocation of occupation areas, in the blasted rubble that was once the capital of a unified nation, has settled into a complex political and topographical problem. East Germany, aided by proximity, has made East Berlin into an effective part of its regime—and would undoubtedly like to incorporate West Berlin as well. The Soviet Union went so far as to accept West Berlin as a separate entity, under the hegemony of the Western occupying powers, but has refused to recognize it as West German, or to acknowledge that it is on the same footing as East Berlin. The West—including Bonn—accepts a de-facto division of Germany, but without giving official recognition to the East German government or to a different status for East Berlin than the Western portion of the city enjoys—or suffers under. Both sides, however, are apparently trying to work out some kind of modus vivendi which will reduce the effects of West Berlin's physical isolation.

This tangle explains why such an apparently innocuous proposal as that for setting up a Soviet consulate-general in West Berlin forms a sticking point in the negotiations. Such a move would emphasize West Berlin's peculiar status, while the refusal of similar facilities to the Western powers in East Berlin is part of the Soviet contention that it is only through the East German government that such privileges can be granted, thus underlining East Germany's political supremacy in East Berlin and requiring recognition of that government's legitimacy before any political pressure of the West on the other side of the wall is possible.

The logic of this apparent impasse is hard. But the logic of a general détente in Europe, following a Berlin settlement, is persuasive to both sides. The present hope for such a settlement seems to be based on the assumption that words will be found to compromise the actual positions of all parties without any open surrender of principle. This is not easy, nor will it be wholly satisfactory if accomplished. The Berlin issue has become sufficiently anomalous over the years so that any solution now is likely to leave loose ends and possibilities for friction.

But the entry of Willy Brandt into authority in Bonn, and the departure of Walter Ulbricht, have signaled the advent of a new pragmatism in Germany itself, which is reflected in the stands of the powers. A settlement, with reasonable prospects of durability, can be reached, and for the sake of Europe must be reached.

Interfering in Italy

The United States has a natural affinity for the parties of the democratic center in Italy, and there certainly is no reason why marginal assistance should not be given to help Premier Colombo's hard-pressed government over some formidable economic hurdles. However, anything that smacks of outright interference in Italian party politics is certain to prove counter-productive both for the United States and for Italy's democratic forces.

Past experience and common sense should have made that clear. Yet reports from Italy speak of possible American initiatives, in advance of the crucial elections in 1973, to help rejuvenate and reunify the Christian Democratic party that has led every postwar government. It is hinted that such initiatives would be only the counter-parts for the Soviet Union's efforts on behalf of the powerful Communist party.

The fact is that the Italian Communists have usually prospered at the polls in direct proportion to the distance they have opened up between themselves and the Kremlin. They tolerate no Soviet intervention in their

affairs because it would be both unpalatable and politically costly. Ever since the early postwar years, the same political chemistry has operated on relations between the United States and the Christian Democrats.

It would be disastrous, for example, if Washington were to encourage factions that hope to swing the Catholic party sharply to the right in light of the substantial gains made by the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI) in elections last month that involved only a fifth of the voters. Some defections from the Christian Democratic right wing doubtless helped produce the MSI gain, but most of it came at the expense of two other right-of-center parties, the liberals and monarchists.

If Italy's democratic forces of center and moderate left can close ranks there will be no threat either from the fascist right or the Communist-led left. The Christian Democrats unquestionably need to sort themselves out, but this is a job only they can do. American interference will but make that task more difficult.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

New Man in Paris

Little known outside of the State Department, Mr. William Porter is nevertheless a seasoned diplomat, a man for delicate situations. The French leaders certainly remember him. In May, 1961, they watched him, without much pleasure, arrive in Algiers, where he had just been named consul general. The American leaders had not concealed that the new consul would very soon become the first U.S. ambassador to the Algerian government, which actually occurred. Mr. Porter was to remain in Algiers until 1965.

He managed to establish good personal contacts with the leaders of independent Algeria despite the difficult relations which existed between Algiers and Washington. Mr. Porter, who speaks French and Arabic perfectly, is not an ambassador exactly like others: caring rather little for social receptions, he preferred to take his car and leave for a few days to visit some region of the country.

If the President now wants the Paris discussions to make headway he has on the spot an extremely skillful diplomat, better able than Mr. Bruce to establish contact with the other side, but also a hard negotiator. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Porter will be given an occasion to deploy his talents in the near future.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

A Message From Sudan

Most developing nations have made the point to the great powers at one time or another that interference in their internal affairs—real or imagined—will not be

tolerated. This has been the burden of the message of the executions and numerous arrests of Communists in the Sudan, after the unsuccessful attempt to overthrow President Numeiri. The Sudanese leader's reaction to Soviet and East European complaints about his activities has been to indicate that Soviet advisers are about to leave and to warn the Soviet Union to end its attacks on his regime. In doing so, he is arguing, on his own terms, that a Soviet-Sudanese relationship should be a two-way affair and that it needs the efforts of both sides to keep it going. This will be seen as relevant to Arab-Soviet relations as a whole.

—From the Guardian (London).

Russia's setback in the Middle East as a result of the abortive Communist coup in the Sudan is easily the worst since the six-day war. An open break between Moscow and Khartoum would gravely damage Russia's position in Africa as well as the Middle East. It is curious that Russia should have risked her enormous investment in the Middle East by standing up for the Sudanese Communists.

Never before has the tail of outside Communist opinion wagged the Russian dog to this extent. There are more questions. Will Russia try to correct the situation and maintain Arab loyalty by upping the ante as she did in 1967? She can do this now only by offering Egypt her full support in the war. Or might Russia think that her involvement in the volatile Middle East has gone far enough?

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 2, 1896

PARIS—A decree raising the tax on European sugar imported into France from 7½ to 10½ francs per hundred kilos, went into effect last Saturday with the result that the price of sugar in France will be dearer. As there were but 778 tons of sugar imported into France last year, compared with a home production of over 7,000 tons, it seems rather surprising that French producers should need to be thus protected at the expense of the entire population.

Fifty Years Ago

August 2, 1921

NAPLES—Enrico Caruso, the first of operatic tenors, is dead from peritonitis at the age of 48. He was to have undergone a surgical operation at noon today, but this morning at 4:30, his condition became very much worse. Death followed within an hour. His wife and his son by his first wife were with him when he died. Superlatives are always dangerous, but it is hard to find a more fitting epitaph for the greatest of all tenors.



The Risk of Cynicism

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Lyndon Johnson and Harold Wilson could hardly be more different in background and personality—a flamboyant Texan larger than life, a cautious, pipe-smoking Yorkshireman. But their years of political power were alike in one profoundly depressing sense. Both created deep disillusionment among the naturally optimistic reformist elements in their societies.

Lyndon Johnson was beyond doubt a genuine populist, a man who cared about the poor and the rejected in society, an egalitarian reformer. He had great political experience, a shrewd intelligence, tremendous energy. What went wrong?

The faults were faults of character. For one, he was obsessed with himself. His standard of judgment on the state of the nation too often seemed to be the polls he carried in his pocket on the public's opinion of Lyndon Johnson. He identified the Democratic party's fate, or even the country's, with his own.

He was temperamentally unable to be candid, to be straight with his people. The credibility gap was really a gap in his psychological makeup—an inability to see that the means used by a political leader as in taking his country into war, can be as important as the end.

Then he was a victim of his own tendency to exaggeration. When he promised a war against poverty, a war without quarter until victory, it was corrupting and disappointing for the poor and their supporters to find that there was no plan of battle.

Lippmann's View

For all these reasons, history is likely to agree with Walter Lippmann's judgment that Johnson was one of the most disastrous of American Presidents.

That is a hard thing to say about a man sincerely devoted to the betterment of his people. But it is true nonetheless, for the way he exercised power aroused a terrible cynicism about the possibility of changing our society through the political process. He wounded the hope of reform, encouraging despair on the one hand and extra-political protest and violence on the other.

Harold Wilson similarly is a man of sincere humanity, concerned about the welfare of ordinary people. But his case shows that sincerity is not enough in a politician who is able to persuade himself that everything is as he wishes it to be.

Wilson's obsession is with his treatment in the press. His book on the 1964-70 Labor government, just published, is so overwhelmingly concerned with what newspapers and television said about him that one respected reviewer, Peter Jenkins, said Wilson had come close to defining the prime minister as chief public relations officer.

Candor is alien to his nature. It is not just his insistence that there is nothing inconsistent about endorsing British entry into the Common Market one year and condemning it the next—a stance which has even anti-market makers embarrassed. With equal sincerity, he said the fate of his government depended on the passage of a union reform bill—then withdrew it and, later, exonerated the Conservative government for pushing similar legislation.

The Gulf between promise and performance has had souring effects in Wilson's case as in Johnson's. He took office as a man of the Left, expected to apply "socialist principles" to the prob-

lems of a post-imperial Britain. Instead he chased such fantasies as a role for Britain at the "top tables" of world diplomacy—his phrase. He turned out to have no philosophy except to balance off the contending forces in the Labor party. He was all tactics, no strategy.

His Politics

The publication of Wilson's book, coming on top of his Common Market reversal, has brought a searching and often cruel examination of his politics. Interestingly, some of the most pointed comments have come from critics on the Left, concerned that the Wilson recipe of formless "pragmatism" has alienated people from politics. The critic, Paul Foot, wrote that the Wilson years had sent the idealism of ordinary Labor supporters into an "apparently irreversible decline."

The Johnson and Wilson years may show, in retrospect, that the public in a democracy looks as much for character in its leaders as for ideology. The test is not consistency, which is neither possible nor desirable in a politician. It is a kind of honor.

There was a touching moment in the House of Lords debate over the Common Market that made the point. Lady Gaiskell, widow of the Labor party's leader before Harold Wilson, was speaking. High Gaiskell made a memorable speech in 1952 against British membership in the Common Market. But he is still loved by devoted marketeers, among others, because he was a big man, a man of insight and imagination and courage.

New Lady Gaiskell was giving her position on Britain and the market. "Time has not stood still in the past decade," she said. "I do not often indulge in thinking about what might have been had my husband lived," but she believed he would now have said yes. The House murmured its approval.

There are never many High Gaiskells in a democracy, men of the Left with those special qualities of leadership. They are not even guaranteed to succeed, politically. Gaiskell never led his party to office. But without them the system decays. Expediency is not enough.

Economic Blues

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon has it in him, even as you and I, to blame others when things go wrong. And last week that pattern showed egregiously in the field of economic policy.

A flood of bad news produced a covert White House attack on Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. That show of petulance seems to indicate that the President is holding stubbornly to his chosen economic policy—at least for the time being.

The worst bit of news emerged with the latest publication of the leading indicators which the Commerce Department records as a gauge of future economic activity. It was announced that six of the eight indicators fell in the month of June. The composite of all eight indicators fell by 0.5 percent—the first decline since October.

A second blow was the news that the deficit in the federal budget for the fiscal year ending June 30 was \$23 billion. Except for the \$25 billion in 1969 when the Vietnam war was at its most intense, that is the biggest deficit since World War II, and a similar deficit looms for next year.

A further sign of trouble came in the foreign trade field. In the quarter ending June 30, the United States ran a deficit of more than \$800 million—the largest deficit since the Commerce Department began keeping seasonally adjusted figures back in 1949. According to Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans, there may not be any trade surplus at all this year "for the first time since 1893."

Some of these developments are not nearly as bad as they sound. The foreign-trade deficit seems to be tied up with the dock strike on the West Coast. The budgetary deficit has been discounted for months.

A New Combination

All the latest news, moreover, only expresses an underlying condition of inflation now running at 6 percent annually, and slow economic growth (with unemployment at nearly 6 percent).

Battle Stations

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON.—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson once had an opportunity to draw a personal comparison between the power of American and Soviet leaders.

The contrast bears on the current struggle in Congress to curb the President's war-making powers, and to pry information out of the executive branch. The Soviet Union is not known to be having similar problems.

Mr. Johnson told associates after his Glasboro, N.J., summit meeting with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin in 1967 that he was particularly struck by one aspect of the talks.

Mr. Johnson, leader of "the world's greatest democracy," would make decisions, commitments, on his own. Kosygin, speaking for the Soviet "dictatorship," could not. Kosygin could only refer proposals back to the Soviet Politburo for collective decision.

The paradox was not lost on President Johnson.

The Nixon administration has been put on notice that the rebellious mood in Congress over the executive branch's broad powers is more than a flash of summer lightning.

The sharpest bolt came from a source the administration is not inclined to dismiss out of hand: the dovish-dominated Senate Foreign Relations Committee, headed by Sen. J. W. Fulbright. But this time the committee's challenge to the executive branch came in a unanimous 15-0 vote, including leading Republicans and the uprising was no isolated phenomenon.

Tide of Revolt

Across Capitol Hill, across party lines, and across dove and hawk lines, there is a rising tide of revolt against a generation of lopsided executive-branch domination of the issues of war and peace.

The specific issue raised by the Foreign Relations Committee is essentially symbolic: a vote to cut off foreign military assistance funds unless the Defense Department within 35 days (1) produces its five-year plan for military aid programming, which has been requested and denied since 1969, or (2) the President

certifies his reasons for refusing to produce it.

Either course can be followed by the administration without great strain: the document itself is not monumental. It is a symbol of what many congressmen regard as a setback toward the curbing of the administration's playing with Congress, which now is smoldering over the inequality of power between the executive and legislative branches of government.

"Abuse" of executive power and the admitted supineness of Congress in the past, were two themes in hearings before the Foreign Relations Committee on bills to reorganization was powerful, and hearings on "executive privilege" before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee on separation of powers, headed by North Carolina's Sen. Sam Ervin.

Wouldn't Tie Hands

None of the bills pending in the Senate would actually prevent a President from deciding tomorrow that an overriding national emergency warranted launching nuclear missiles. The current proposals would not put brakes on non-emergency prolonged use of U.S. armed forces abroad, essentially to prevent a slide into protracted warfare. The objective is to create a climate of legislative inhibitions on presidential war-making powers.

At least equally important, many senators believe, is the need for day-to-day access to Congress to executive branch plans, intentions, assessments. Even the Senate Republics leader, Hugh Scott, protested last week that current executive secrecy has reached "the point of suffocation and isolation."

There were many warnings last week that Congress must not let its demands to "freeze" or "freeze" government will "freeze" or "freeze" government. But many congressmen probe and some administration officials privately agree, that the Nixon administration that seems to prefer a style of extreme combativeness toward Congress, toward the press, toward many Republicans who would be its allies.

Letters

Palestinians

In the admirable New York Times editorial (NYT, 24 July) on the future of the Palestinian resistance movement, I should like to dispute the description of the aims of our liberation struggle as "extreme."

The Palestine National Council meeting last February in Cairo confirmed—unanimously—the declared aim, which had been preached by resistance leaders in the refugee camps for sometime. It was agreed that the aim of the liberation struggle is to establish a democratic non-sectarian state in Palestine.

To seek to remove the inequalities of the Israeli state, which insists on maintaining a Jewish majority by denying the Palestinian Christians and Moslems their right to return to their homes and land, and to replace this with a civilized society with laws to protect the rights of all citizens is far from "extreme."

The fact that the Palestinians after 20 years in exile adopted an armed resistance movement to achieve these rights is more a reflection on the inability of the international community to protect our rights, than an inherent philosophy of violence held by the Palestinian people.

AZIZ YAFFE, Editor, Free Palestine, London.

Jerusalem Jews

In your issue of July 26 you published an article by Evans and Novak "Rustin Says, Israel is Ousting Christians."

I have no doubt that King Hussein said all the things attributed to him in the article. I have also no doubt that "the accuracy of the claims made could not be confirmed" in Amman. Despite the above it is, to say the least, astonishing that your correspondents permitted the appearance of their article in this form since one of them, Mr. Evans, was given (in my presence) facts and figures disproving the king's statement.

Mr. Evans was told that whilst in 1948, when the Old City of Jerusalem and East Jerusalem came under Jordanian rule, the Christians living in that area numbered about 30,000. The number of Christians living in that area in 1967 when the area came under Israel's rule numbered only about 10,000. He was further told that since 1967 their number has slightly increased and that today

there are about 12,000 Christians living in the area.

Mr. Evans' reluctance not to quote King Hussein's statement is understandable; however, the fact that he did not quote it, and figure given by the article is not. What makes it of less acceptable is the copy undertaken by him to give a and unbiased report.

I would appreciate your bring the above to the notice of your readers, using as signature of I letter the pen-name.

Jerusalem.

Control by Drugs?

I was a participant in political activism of the 60s, was a time of fever when I wanted change and looked with impatience at the fenders of the status quo. 60s was a time of dedication confidence in the ability change. There was much of revolution.

Today the fever of the has been replaced with a sh inactivity. Paranoia has replaced confidence; superficiality replaced dedication; have taken I think this change of activism to inactivity has been determined by the increase use of drugs. Government attempts to stop the spread of drug culture are ineffective.

It is my belief that the notion of a drug culture in United States has been the of those leaders who wish defend the status quo against change. Little has been done to control the drug market, powerful they are, and serves them.

GEORGE DELDUK, Heidelberg, Germany.

Light Fare

Random headlines from July 26 newspaper:
1. Leftists executed by Su
2. Boy's death ignites riot
3. Viet Cong kills civilian
4. Pakistan deaths mount
5. Underground atom I still needed.
6. Swine troupe die.
7. New York takes smog.
8. Police battle snipers.
9. Stewardess and passenger shot.
10. Refugee killed.
11. Gaza guerrillas killed.

Of course, this is light because we are in the midst the tourist season, otherwise may well be eating each other.
MELVILLE MARK, Geneva.

— 1973 — Stocks and		Sis.	100s, First. High Low L				
High	Low	Div.	In. 5				
48 1/2	35 1/2	MrydCup	.50	2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2

[illegible]

Banque de Bruxelles S.A.

— 1971 — Stocks and					— 1971 — Stocks and					— 1971 — Stocks and							
High, Low, Div. in \$					High, Low, Div. in \$					High, Low, Div. in \$							
100% First, High Low Last, Chge					100% First, High Low Last, Chge					100% First, High Low Last, Chge							
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Maxo Gr.	3.73	Sandoz	
Univ. "	4.19	Sté B. Suisse	
uln	1.66	Sulze	

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Londoners Philip Alder and Carl Evans use a straight-forward bidding style, although one or two of their conventions were new to American opponents in a recent N.Y. tournament. "Byzantine," for example, does not refer to the semi-mythical Middle East origins of bridge but to a variation of Blackwood.

The visitors favor a type of cue-bid that was originated in New York by Lawrence Rosler and Roger Sarn. It came into play on the diagrammed deal from the English Team-of-Four Championship when they opposed two of Britain's best known players. Alder, sitting East, balanced with one heart when one diamond was passed around to him. The partnership then had a close decision about whether to try for game. It can be seen that ten tricks depend on the heart finesse, but South surely has the heart king as part of his opening bid.

Evans's cue-bid of two diamonds as West had a specialized meaning: a strong raise to two hearts based on high cards rather than distribution. Both players were discouraged by their losers in the opposing diamond suit, and East was not tempted to go to game.

North and South, however, did fall into temptation. North made an even more unusual cue-bid—two hearts over two diamonds. As he had passed originally, this clearly showed length in the unbid black suits. South's optimistic decision to go to four clubs was punished by a double from West. As East-West can make three hearts easily for a score of 140, North-South were due to gain on the board if South could make nine tricks. They would have done so against imperfect defense, but Evans judged well by leading the ace and another

trump. South played a spade at the third trick, and West took his spade queen and led a third trump.

South then played diamonds, ruffing the fourth round, and was able to lead a heart to establish his king. But that gave him only eight tricks, and East-West scored 300 points and gained 4 international match points.

NORTH			
♠	10875		
♥	Q 83		
♦	K 3		
♣	10863		
WEST			
♠	AQ2	♥	K94
♥	J93	♦	AQ1084
♦	852	♣	J1074
♣	A952		
SOUTH (D)			
♠	63		
♥	K72		
♦	AQ86		
♣	KQ77		

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

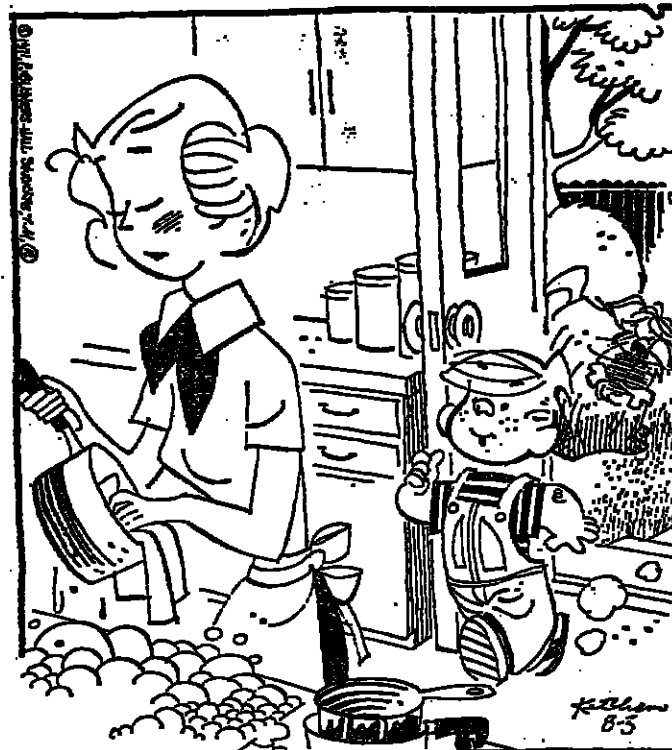
South	West	North	East
1♦	Pass	Pass	1♥
2♦	Pass	2♥	Pass
3♦	Pass	Pass	3♥
4♦	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the club ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BABA	DREAR	REAL
ODOR	ADORTA	OMIL
CONFECTION	WINE	
ASIE	TOTE	CRETAN
HERNIE	PHON	
THEBIA	THEMATIC	
HEARS	AWARE	EMU
INDIO	WALIS	BIRK
WINE	OBSE	FIORAS
GAIDABOU	SIERRE	NE
PORT	STRAPE	
OWMET	SCAR	DOIL
HIALO	IMPEDIMENT	
ILLIA	NOONE	ALIDE
COAST	GATES	ONEA

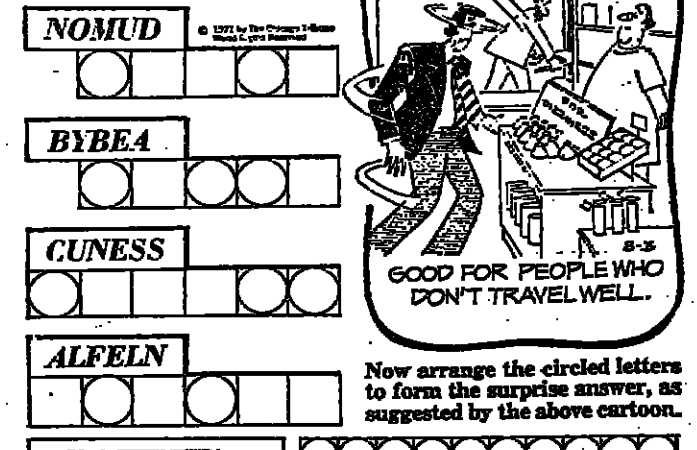
DENNIS THE MENACE



"MR. WILSON WAS SURE GLAD TO SEE ME... HE SAID, 'GOOD, LORD! HERE COMES DENNIS!'"

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



BOOKS

STORIES AND PROSE POEMS

By Alexander Solzhenitsyn. Translated by Michael Glenny, Farrar, Straus and Giroux. 267 pp. \$1.95.

Reviewed by Richard Locke

IVAN DIMITROVICH SHUKHOV, prisoner S-854, is lying under blocks. He's in a rush. It's the end of the day, and it's more than 20 degrees below zero. "Slap on the mortar! Down with the block! Press down! Check! Mortar. Block. Mortar. Block. . . . The boss had said not to worry about the mortar—chuck it over the wall and push off. But Shukhov wasn't made the way he hadn't altered him. He still worried about every little detail of work—and he hated waste. Mortar. Block. Mortar. Block. . . . 'We've finished it!' Senka shouted. 'Let's be off!' He seized a hod and went down the ladder. But Shukhov—and the guards could have put the dogs on him now, it would have made no difference—ran back to have a look round. Not bad. He ran over and looked along the wall—to the left, to the right. His eye was true. Good and straight! His hands were still good. He ran down the ladder."

This is the essence of Solzhenitsyn. In this brief passage from his first novel, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," he shows a prisoner seizing his freedom, reclaiming his humanity through work, discovering for a moment in the midst of all the brutal alienations of a Stalinist labor camp what Marx had called "unalienated labor." The style is taut, the trappings and implications rich. We think, inevitably, of Dostoevsky's "House of the Dead" and Tolstoy's peasant in the field. "He is our only living classic," said the poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko. "It is at moments like this that the Swedish academy had in mind when it awarded Solzhenitsyn the Nobel Prize for Literature last October 'for the ethical force with which he has pursued the indispensable traditions of Russian literature.'"

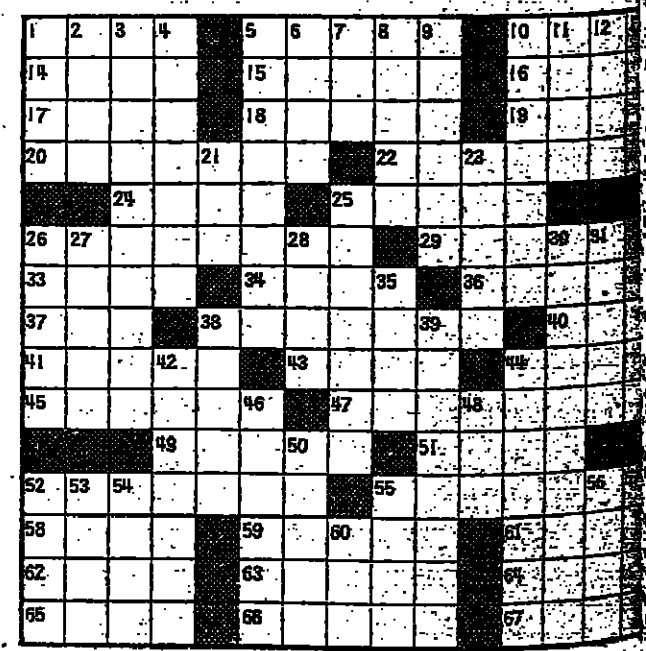
This first comprehensive collection of Solzhenitsyn's "Short Stories and Prose Poems" appears barely three weeks after Farrar, Straus and Giroux acquired the rights to his new novel, "August 1914," and thus became his official American publisher. Though three of the six short stories have been available in various American editions, this new volume brings them together with three others and 16 short prose poems. Unfortunately, these poems lack intensity and grace (at least in Michael Glenny's translation) and read like excerpts from a private notebook of random sketches illustrating the value of freedom or the desecration of Russian traditions. Too frequently they verge on sentimentality or too obvious symbolism: A puppy ignores a gift of chicken bones, in his joy at being let off his chain, axis climb back on a burning log because it's the only home he knows.

The three new stories in the book are also small. "The Easter Procession," dated Easter Day, 1968, is an unblemished sketch of the "snoty hooligans" who disrupt a church ceremony and push around the few remaining believers. "The Right Hand" is something of a minor footnote to "Cancer Ward." "Zakhar-the-Pouch" describes a visit to a neglected historical monument but

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS		47 Lament	13 Big game
1 Tiny amount	49 Penetrating	21 Basketball	
5 Athens sight	51 School dept.	22 Tommye Abbott	
10 Boorish	52 Diminish	23 Indecisive	
14 Theater group	55 Wearing a hairnet	25 Disturb	
15 Heron	58 News item	26 Leading	
16 Gem stone	59 Tire part	27 Dictatorial	
17 Take top billing	61 Cleave	28 Something to follow	
18 Make fit	62 Horse play	30 He never did	
19 Hatfield	63 Heath genus	31 Drain to the	
20 Mightiness	64 Appear	32 Like some	
22 Napery lenses	65 Genesis man	33 Slick chick	
24 One	66 Companions of files	35 Shady middle man	
25 Cambodian	67 Birds	39 Forticos	
26 Companion of aiding		42 Main stems	
29 Baseball great	DOWN	44 Ground, in a	
33 Cartwright	1 Kind of waist	46 Place for a certain subject	
34 Empty	2 Preposition	49 W.W. II	
36 Certain	3 Majestic	50 Costs or times	
37 Southerner	4 Part of the generation gap	52 Info	
38 Abbr. on an envelope	5 Responding	53 Black	
39 Joyous	6 Repulsive	54 Hair, Prefr.	
40 Goddess, in Rome	7 N.Y. subway	55 White wine	
41 "It's—bet"	8 Is obligated	56 Equitable	
42 Move carefully	9 Narrow passage	57 Party member	
43 Worn	10 Language group	58 Abbr.	
45 Aiding nature in a way	11 Japanese tree	60 German artist	
	12 Gloomy		



Jeff Hestis

